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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/090,942	03/05/2002	Geoffrey Fonseca	679.0029USX	6887

7590

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CHARLES N.J. RUGGIERO, ESQ.
OHLANDT, GREELEY, RUGGIERO & PERLE, L.L.P.
10TH FLOOR
ONE LANDMARK SQUARE
STAMFORD, CT 06901-2682

EXAMINER

ROBERT, EDUARDO C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3732

DATE MAILED: 03/24/2004

[Signature]

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/090,942

Applicant(s)

FONSECA ET AL.

Examiner

Eduardo C. Robert

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 January 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 22-44 and 47-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 22-44 and 47-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 March 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 22-24, 29, 34, 35, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gueret (U.S. Patent 6,073,634).

Gueret discloses a method of applying a cosmetic to a surface of a human comprising the steps of depositing a cosmetic composition, e.g. mascara, on one or more bristles of an applicator brush, e.g. 1, and transferring the cosmetic composition to the surface of the human, e.g. eyelashes. The bristles can be made from vegetable fiber (see col. 8, lines 41 and 42) which inherently includes polymeric material. Furthermore, vegetable fiber is biodegradable and it is a renewable plant source, i.e. to obtain fiber from a vegetable is has to be process somehow.

Claims 22-24, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 40, 42, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Castells Ribas (U.S. Patent 6,6314,967).

Castells Ribas discloses a brush for application of mascara on eyelashes. Bristles of the brush are made from vegetable fibers, e.g. cotton. It is noted that cotton is a polymer. Castells Ribas clearly discloses the method used for using mascaras brushes, the mascaras brushes are used by applying a cosmetic material, e.g. mascara, to the bristles of the brush and then applying the cosmetic material with the brush on the eyelashes (see col. 1, lines 22-27). Castells Ribas

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clearly discloses that this method or procedure is a well known in the art and old. Furthermore, cotton is biodegradable and it is a renewable plant, i.e. in order to obtain cotton is has to be process.

Claims 22, 24, 30, 34, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Morganroth (U.S. Patent 4,209,027).

Morganroth discloses a method of treating hair including the steps of depositing a cosmetic material, e.g. hair dye, etc. (see col. 1, lines 20-27) on the bristles of a brush and then applying the material with the brush onto a surface, e.g. hair. The bristles can be made from vegetable fibers. It is noted that vegetable fibers inherently include polymers.

Applicant is reminded that an anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) or 102(e) is established when a single prior art reference discloses, either expressly or under principles of inherency, each and every element of a claimed invention. *RCA Corp. v. Applied Digital Data System, Inc.*, 730 F.2d 1440, 221 USPQ 385 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Furthermore, it is well settled that the law of anticipation does not required that the reference teach what appellant is teaching or has disclosed, but only that the claims on appeal "read on" something disclosed in the reference, i.e. all limitation of the claims are found in the reference. *Kalman v. Kimberly Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218 USPQ 781 (Fed. Cir. 1083). Moreover, it is not necessary for the applied reference to expressly disclose or describe a particular element or limitation of a rejected claim word for word as in the rejected claim so long as the reference inherently discloses that element or limitation. *Standard Havens Products Inc. v. Gencor Industries Inc.*, 953 F.2d 1360, 21 USPQ 2d. 1321 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 25-28, 36-39, and 47-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gueret (U.S. Patent 6,073,634).

Gueret discloses the claimed invention except for the bristles being made from polylactide, or polycaprolactone, or polyhydroxybutyrate/valerate, or polyglycolic acid, or polymer based on starch or starch derivatives, or a polylactide with the structure set forth in claim 38. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the bristles of Gueret of polylactide, or polycaprolactone, or polyhydroxybutyrate/valerate, or polyglycolic acid, or polymer based on starch or starch derivatives, or a polylactide (as set forth in claim 38), since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. With regard the average molecular weight of the polylactide (as set forth in claim 38) being about 50,000 to about 250,000, it noted that it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233. With regard to claims 47 and 50, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use with the method of Gueret a plant source like corn or wheat or sugar beet, since it has been held to be

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within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. With regard to claim 49, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use with the method Gueret a material such as a medicament, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

Claims 25-28, 33, 36-39, 44, and 47-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Castells Ribas (U.S. Patent 6,314,967).

Castells Ribas discloses the claimed invention except for the bristles being made from polylactide, or polycaprolactone, or polyhydroxybutyrate/valerate, or polyglycolic acid, or polymer based on starch or starch derivatives, or a polylactide with the structure set forth in claim 38. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the bristles of Castells Ribas of polylactide, or polycaprolactone, or polyhydroxybutyrate/valerate, or polyglycolic acid, or polymer based on starch or starch derivatives, or a polylactide (as set forth in claim 38), since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. With regard the average molecular weight of the polylactide (as set forth in claim 38) being about 50,000 to about 250,000, it noted that it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233. With regard to claims 33 and 44, it would

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have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the handle of Castells Ribas of a polymeric material, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. With regard to claims 47 and 50, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use with the method of Castells Ribas a plant source like corn or wheat or sugar beet, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. With regard to claim 49, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use with the method Castells Ribas a material such as a medicament, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

Claims 25-28, 36-39, and 47, 49, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morganroth (U.S. Patent 4,209,027).

Morganroth discloses the claimed invention except for the bristles being made from polylactide, or polycaprolactone, or polyhydroxybutyrate/valerate, or polyglycolic acid, or polymer based on starch or starch derivatives, or a polylactide with the structure set forth in claim 38. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the bristles of Morganroth of polylactide, or polycaprolactone, or polyhydroxybutyrate/valerate, or polyglycolic acid, or polymer based on starch or starch derivatives, or a polylactide (as set forth in claim 38), since it has been held to be within the

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general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. With regard the average molecular weight of the polylactide (as set forth in claim 38) being about 50,000 to about 250,000, it noted that it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233. With regard to claims 47 and 50, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use with the method of Morganroth a plant source like corn or wheat or sugar beet, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. With regard to claim 49, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use with the method Morganroth a material such as a medicament, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on January 12, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that Gueret does not disclose a biodegradable, naturally base polymeric material where the polymeric material is derived substantially by the processing of a renewable plant source, it is noted that Gueret disclose that his bristles are made

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form vegetable fibers. It is noted that vegetable fibers inherently includes polymeric materials, also vegetable fibers are biodegradables over time and vegetable are a renewable plant.

Moreover, in order to get vegetable fiber, it has be be process somehow to obtain the fibers which inherently include polymeric materials. It is noted this also is applicable to the Castells Ribas and Morganroth references.

Applicant's arguments with regard to the claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 do not overcome the rejections applied thereto, since applicant has not provide any convincing showing that these are nothing more than selection of a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use or a selection of a workable range as asserted by the examiner. **Applicant has not provided any showing that such limitations are "critical"**. In re Cole, 140 USPQ 230 (CCPA 1964); In re Kuhle, 188 USPQ 7 (CCPA 1975); In re Davies, 177 USPQ 381 (CCPA 1973). **Mere arguments by counsel cannot take the place of evidence.** In re Cole, 236 F.2d 769, 773, 140 USPQ 230, 233 (CCPA 1964); In re Walters, 168 f.2d 79, 80, 77 USPQ 609, 610 (CCPA 1948); et al.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

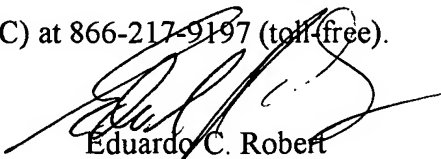
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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eduardo C. Robert whose telephone number is 703-305-7333. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kevin P. Shaver can be reached on 703-308-2582. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Eduardo C. Robert
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3732

E.C.R.